

WEST[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)**Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 7 of 7 returned.**☐ 1. Document ID: US 6304335 B1

L6: Entry 1 of 7

File: USPT

Oct 16, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6304335 B1

TITLE: Printing system for dividing a page into blocks

Detailed Description Text (164):

Returning to step S172, if step S172 determines that the print command comprises job clear command 35, in step S173 CPU 4 instructs reception unit 5 to stop receiving data from host computer 1. Next, in step S174 CPU 4 waits for a write address to be received from reception unit 5. Once step S174 determines that a write address has been received, in step S175 CPU 4 instructs huge page eject processing program 43 to stop transmitting video signals. Thereafter, in step S176 CPU 4 clears the page counter and, in step S177 CPU 4 clears all data from control table 1.2 for the block of encoded image data currently being received. In step S178, CPU 4 provides to reception unit 5 a new write address for reception buffer 9 (in this case "0", indicating the front of the reception buffer). Processing then proceeds to step S181.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 2. Document ID: US 6081342 A

L6: Entry 2 of 7

File: USPT

Jun 27, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6081342 A

TITLE: Image forming system

Detailed Description Text (321):

To solve this problem, in the present invention, when the secondary image forming apparatus is reset to the predetermined condition by the reset means, the clear means of the secondary image forming apparatus outputs the clear signal to the primary image forming apparatus through the transmitting apparatus to direct the primary image forming apparatus to clear the image data stored in the primary image data storage section.

Detailed Description Text (322):

Consequently, upon receipt of the clear signal, the primary image forming apparatus can clear the image data which are no longer necessary.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments	Claims	KMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 3. Document ID: US 6081294 A

L6: Entry 3 of 7

File: USPT

Jun 27, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6081294 A
TITLE: Video processing system

CLAIMS:

1. A video processing system, comprising:

an image sensor comprising an image area operable to receive light to form image data representative of an image, the image sensor operable to clear the image data from the image sensor responsive to an image clear signal;

an image memory coupled to the image sensor image area and operable to receive the image data from the image sensor image area and to store the image data responsive to an image transfer signal, an exposure time associated with the image defined as the time between the image clear signal and the image transfer signal;

an electronic iris controller circuit coupled to the image sensor image area and the image memory and operable to create and transmit the image clear signal and the image transfer signal, the electronic iris controller circuit operable to alter the exposure time in response to the image data by increments having variable length having increasingly smaller duration as the exposure time is decreased and having increasingly greater duration as the exposure time is increased; and

an accordion clock signal having a constant number of transitions for a given period of time and having variable periods for at least some of the transitions, the increments having variable length are derived from the accordion clock signal.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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FWMC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 5587801 A

L6: Entry 4 of 7

File: USPT

Dec 24, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5587801 A
TITLE: Digital image forming apparatus

Abstract Text (1):

In a digital copying apparatus, the digital image data of a document to be copied are stored in a memory means, and an image is copied on a paper according to the digital image data stored in the memory means. Two clear modes are provided for clearing the image data stored in the memory means. In the first clear mode, the data in the memory means is cleared when the document is detected to be removed from the platen and the like. In the second clear mode, the data in the memory means is cleared when a new document is detected to be set on the platen glass or the like. One of the two clear modes is selected with the operational panel and the selected mode is displayed. A memory clear command is sent to the memory means at an appropriate timing in the two clear modes, and the memory clear is executed by the memory means. The memory clear command is sent only after the copying operation is completed or it is inhibited to clear the image data when a latent image is being formed according to the image data.

Detailed Description Text (24):

In the digital copying apparatus, the digital image data of a document to be copied are stored in the memory unit 30, and an image is copied on a paper according to the digital image data stored in the memory unit 30. As to the memory clear, it is to be noted that when an ordinary user completes the copying operation for a desired number of copies, the document on a platen is removed and a next document is placed on the platen. Then, in this copying apparatus, two clear modes are provided for clearing the

image data stored in the memory unit 30. In the first clear mode, the data in the memory unit 30 is cleared when the document is detected to be removed from the platen glass 18. In the second clear mode, the data in the memory unit 30 is cleared when a new document is detected to be set on the platen glass 18 after the previous document is removed from the platen glass 18. If a document feeder 500 is used to feed documents, memory clear is also performed similarly when the document is removed from the discharge tray 511 and when a document is placed on the document feed tray 510. The existence of a document on the platen glass 18 is detected with the sensor SE20 (refer FIG. 11), while the existence of a document in the paper feed tray and in the discharge tray in the document feeder 50 is detected with the sensors SE53 and SE54 (refer FIG. 23). One of the two clear modes is selected with a mode set key 97 in the operational panel 90 and the selected mode is displayed with mode displays 97a and 97b (refer FIG. 8). A memory clear command is sent to the memory unit 30 at an appropriate timing in the two clear modes (refer FIG. 17), and the memory clear is executed by the memory unit 30 (refer FIG. 21). The memory clear command is sent only after the copying operation is completed or it is inhibited to clear the image data when a latent image is being formed according to the image data.

Detailed Description Text (41):

FIG. 17 is a flowchart of the memory clear (step S55 in FIG. 14). First, it is decided if the first clear mode is set or not (step S141). In the first clear mode, the data in the memory unit 30 is removed when the document on the platen is removed. In this mode, if a document set flag (DD) for the document feeder 500 is decided to be "1" (YES at step S142) or a document is set in the document feeder 500 and if a document remove flag (DE) is decided to be "1" or a document is removed from the document feeder 500 (YES at step S143), the flow proceeds to step S145. That is, after all the pages are printed (NO at step S145), a memory clear command is sent to the CPU 106 for clearing the digital image data (step S146), a document set flag (DB) for the platen glass 18, a document remove flag (DC) for the platen glass 18, a document set flag (DD) for the document feeder 500 and a document remove flag (DE) for the document feeder 500 are all reset to be "0" (step S147), and the memory flag is reset to be "0" (step S148). In a case that a document is not set in the document feeder 500 (NO at step S142) or the document is placed directly on the platen 18 and that the document is removed from the platen 18 or the flag DB is decided to be "1" (YES at step S144), the flow also proceeds to step S145. If the document is decided not to be removed (NO at steps S143 and S144), the flow returns readily to the main flow.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 5. Document ID: US 5235436 A

L6: Entry 5 of 7

File: USPT

Aug 10, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5235436 A

TITLE: Image processing apparatus

Detailed Description Text (17):

FIG. 4 is a block diagram showing in detail the image processing unit 1. The unit 1 comprises a D-type flip/flop (D F/F) 11 for line-shifting image information to be referred in a sub-scan direction so as to perform image processing, a RAM 13 serving as a line memory for storing 6-line information data to be referred, shift register groups 15 and 17 for bit-shifting image information to be referred, the image processing algorithm unit 19 for performing .times.2 and .times.4 smoothing processing operations, a multiplexer 21 for selecting image data output from the image processing algorithm unit 19 on the basis of resolution data sent from the CPU 3, and outputting the selected image data, and a control block 23 for outputting a clock signal and a clear signal for the D F/F 11, a write signal and an address signal for the RAM 13, a clock signal, a clear signal, and a data clock for the shift registers 15 and 17, and the like.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 6. Document ID: US 5029017 A

L6: Entry 6 of 7

File: USPT

Jul 2, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5029017 A

TITLE: Image processing apparatus capable of enlarging/reducing apparatus

Detailed Description Text (288):

In FIG. 51, a pair of line memories 401 and 402 are provided in the input buffer 400, and the image data D for one line or clear data is selectively fed to each line memory. The numeral 413 represents the switch (the sixth switch) used for feeding the data described above, which is controlled by the vertical effective area signal V-VALID or the clear signal PE related to the aforementioned vertical effective area signal, whereby the image data of the line memories 401 and 402 are completely cleared by means of using the period of the non-effective area. The clear data is the data "0" corresponding to the white information.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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☐ 7. Document ID: US 4851896 A

L6: Entry 7 of 7

File: USPT

Jul 25, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4851896 A

TITLE: Manual sweeping apparatus

Detailed Description Text (20):

Control section 51 outputs clear signal CL. This signal CL is supplied to address condition-detecting section 63, and also to timing signal-generating section 52, and is used to clear the image data stored in image data memory 60. At the same time that control section 51 outputs clear signal CL, section 51 also supplies reset signal RE to address counter 61 through OR gate OR1. Upon receipt of clear signal CL, timing signal-generating section 52 outputs clock pulses at frequency (1 MHz) which is eight times higher than the frequency at which clock pulses are generated in writing data. These clock pulses are supplied to address counter 61. Further, timing signal-generating section 52 outputs reset signal SR to 8-bit latch 58a. Therefore, the data stored in image data memory 60 is cleared at a speed eight times higher than that in which the data has been written into memory 60. When address counter 61 outputs a carry signal, the memory-clearing operation is stopped. Then, section 52 outputs memory-clearing end signal CE to control section 51.

Full	Title	Citation	Front	Review	Classification	Date	Reference	Sequences	Attachments
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KWIC	Draw Desc	Image
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